REMARKS

Claims 1, 11, 12 and 19-32 were pending in this application. In this Amendment, claim 11 has been amended to incorporate the subject matter of claim 12, and claims 1, 12, 19-26 and 32 have been canceled. For at least the following reasons, it is submitted that the presently pending claims 11 and 27-31 are in condition for allowance.

35 U.S.C. § 102 REJECTIONS

Claims 1, 11, 12, 20, 21, 23 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Konno et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,940,481, hereinafter "*Konno*").

The rejections to claims 1, 12, 20-21, 23 and 32 are now moot in view of the cancellations thereto.

Claim 11, as amended, recites a method of scanning lines in a display, comprising: selecting a line between a first and a last line of a first set of lines of the display and thereafter alternately selecting and scanning a lower order line and a higher order line relative to the first selected line until all lines of the first set have been scanned, and selecting a line between a first and a last line of a second set of lines of the display and thereafter alternately selecting and scanning a lower order line and a higher order line relative to the first selected line of the second set until all lines of the second set of lines have been scanned, <u>wherein a lower order line in the first set is selected</u> **simultaneously** <u>with a higher order line in the second set and a higher order line in the first set is</u> <u>selected</u> **simultaneously** <u>with a lower order line in the second set.</u>

It is respectfully submitted that *Konno* does not teach or suggest the above underlined limitation regarding "a lower order line in the first set is selected simultaneously with a higher order line in the second set and a higher order line in the first set is selected simultaneously with a lower order line in the second set".

Particularly, as shown in Fig. 19 of *Konno*, the line (n+2) is not selected simultaneously with the line (n-1). Indeed, *Konno* does not teach or suggest that a lower order line in the first set is

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selected **simultaneously** with a higher order line in the second set and a higher order line in the first set is selected **simultaneously** with a lower order line in the second set.

It is therefore requested that the rejection to claim 11 be withdrawn.

Claims 1 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Konoue et al.* (JP 03/125,187).

The rejections to claims 1 and 19 are now moot in view of the cancellations thereto.

Claim 25 is further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Sakumoto* (U.S. Patent No. 6,563,483).

The rejection with respect to claim 25 is now moot in view of the cancellation thereto.

Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Sato et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,731,301, hereinafter "*Sato*").

Claim 27 recites a method of scanning lines of a display, comprising: scanning a first set of contiguous lines, scanning a second set of contiguous lines, and subsequently scanning a third set of contiguous lines that are located between the first and second sets of lines.

Sato does not teach or suggest "scanning a first set of contiguous lines, scanning a second set of contiguous lines, and subsequently scanning a third set of contiguous lines that are located between the first and second sets of lines".

It is respectfully submitted that Fig. 35(a) of *Sato* is incorrectly applied by the Examiner to reject claim 27. *Sato* does not disclose first scanning lines 1-4 and 9-12 and then scanning lines 5-8 as set forth in claim 27. Instead, Fig. 35(a) discloses pixels drawn by selecting four subpixels from a stamp consisting of four subpixels in the lateral direction times four subpixels in the vertical direction in the case where an interlaced image is generated by repeating the process of drawing consecutive four scanning lines followed by skipping the next consecutive four scanning lines. The display device of *Sato* is an **interlacing display device**. Such display device, as easily known by a person skilled in the art, has a plurality of fields 311 and a plurality of fields 312 such that the

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number of fields 311 is surely over 2 and the number of fields 312 is also over 2. The process of showing one whole displaying image is that the pixels in Fields 311 (lines 1-4, 9-12, 17-20...) are drawn in order first, and then the pixels in Field 312 (lines 5-8, 13-16, 21-24...) are drawn in order. After the lines 1-4 and 9-12 are drawn, it will draw the lines 17-20, not the lines 5-8 as erroneously asserted by the Examiner.

Additionally, using the sequence as set forth in claim 27 can reduce tracking by a human eye of energy variations, which is not achievable through *Sato*. Thus, Fig. 35(a) of *Sato* does not disclose scanning a first set of contiguous lines, scanning a second set of contiguous lines, and subsequently scanning a third set of contiguous lines that are located between the first and second sets of lines as required by claim 27.

As such, it is requested that the rejection to claim 27 be withdrawn. Insofar as claim 27 is allowable, claim 28, which is dependent from claim 27 and includes every claimed element thereof, is also allowable on its own merits in claiming additional elements not included in claim 27.

Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Herbert* (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,125).

Claim 29 recites a display device comprising: a display unit that is configured to display data content on a plurality of lines, a control unit that is configured to select and scan the plurality of lines based on a select sequence of a plurality of line selection sequences, wherein the control unit is configured to select the select sequence based on the data content.

It is respectfully submitted that *Herbert* does not teach or suggest "the control unit is configured to select the select sequence based on the data content". Instead, *Herbert* merely discloses providing **different clock signals** according to moving image or non-moving image, rather than disclosing providing different **selecting sequence** based on the data content. Thus, *Herbert* does not teach that the control unit is configured to select the select sequence based on the data content. Indeed, using *Herbert* cannot reduce tracking by a human eye of energy variations by scanning.

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It is therefore requested that the rejection to claim 29 be withdrawn. Insofar as claim 29 is allowable, claim 30, which is dependent from claim 29 and includes every claimed element thereof, is also allowable on its own merits in claiming additional elements not included in claim 29.

35 U.S.C. § 103 REJECTIONS

Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over *Konno*.

The rejections to claims 22 and 24 are now moot in view of the cancellations thereto.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sakumoto*.

The rejection to claim 26 is now moot in view of the cancellations thereto.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Herbert* in view of *Kurumisawa et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,262,704, hereinafter "*Kurumisawa*").
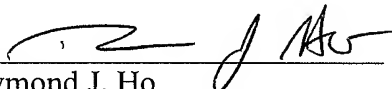
Claim 31, which is dependent from claim 29 and includes every claimed element thereof, is patentable over *Herbert* for at least the aforementioned reasons on claim 29. It is respectfully submitted that *Kurumisaw* fails to compensate for such aforementioned deficiencies in *Herbert*.

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In view of the above remarks, it is respectfully submitted that claims 11 and 27-31 are in condition for allowance, and therefore reconsideration and allowance of the subject application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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